

Herald of Freedom.

BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856.

NUMBER 11—VOLUME 11.

Original Poetry.

For the Herald of Freedom.
Kansas to the North.

Noble North, you have arisen,
Awakened from your lethargy,
And from your great heart arise
The glorious watchword—Liberty.
Freedom sighted while you were dormant,
But now she smiles, and you've awoke;
Slavery laughed at your inaction,
But now she shrieks, since you have spoken.

You have heard how I have suffered;
How my sons have been oppressed;
How my rights have been down-trodden,
And now you'll aid to have me blessed—
Blessed with your own free institutions,
Blessed with your wealth and energy,
Blessed with your virtues and your wisdom,
And with the thought that I am free.

Yes, you have spoken, the South has heard you;
And now she stands back tremblingly,
Knowing that she has lost her ally,
Can never have a home with me.
Well she knows that her great cancer
Must rot away where now it lays;
And when the putrid sore is healed,
She may then look for better days.

BOYER.
Lawrence, Kansas, Ap. 14, '56.

Hedge Fences.

Hedging—Osage Orange.

In England the training and care of the hedge constitutes an independent part of the farm operations, and on many estates the hedger has grown up with the hedge—with this particular branch in charge, and no part of the labor necessary for the permanence and beauty of the hedge is for a day neglected; and hence, in no part of the world are more perfect specimens of the hedge to be seen than in England. But the hedge plants which thrive so well in the moist, cool climate of England, prove, after a few years, total failures under the dry, hot sun of America.

The Osage Orange appears, by nature, to meet exactly the requirements of our climate as a hedge plant. Its long, lateral roots extend beyond the overhanging branches of the hedge, and seem to resist the most intense heat of the dry summers. But after all the trials with this plant for hedging, except where it has been employed by experienced and practical men, upon an extended scale, on the western prairies, we venture to assert that fifty hedges have been planted, which have proved complete failures, where one has been trained to perfection.

The Osage Orange is naturally a tree which grows to the height of thirty or forty feet, but which, under proper treatment, bears restraint in a hedge admirably, and unless cut back unsparingly, and at the proper times, checking its upward tendency, throwing the circulation into the lowest lateral branches, so as to produce a strong, dense base, it runs at random, forming no protection against the smaller animals, and proves a failure, with the loss of all the labor bestowed.

In the first place it is folly to attempt to cultivate a hedge without a full knowledge of what is necessary to complete success in planting and its subsequent treatment; and it is still greater folly to incur the expense of growing the plants and setting the hedge without bestowing upon it the subsequent labor necessary for the perfection of the work. For if the necessary cuttings are omitted at the proper time, there is no remedy but to cut back to the ground, and start anew, and if this is neglected until the plants acquire too great size, the attempted hedge becomes a nuisance, and results not only in a loss of all the cost and labor bestowed, but requires no small amount of labor to remove it. This is the experience of thousands, and yet with proper care there is no plant that will produce a more permanent and beautiful hedge than the Osage Orange.

Although the Osage Orange is a native of a southern climate, on dry land it is found to withstand the severest winters in latitudes as high as the 42d and 43d degrees.

PREPARING AND PLANTING THE SEED.

Seed of the previous season's growth should always be procured, if possible, but those a year older, if they have been properly handled, will generally vegetate. Where the planting is to be done on a large scale, it is the practice of some to soak the seed for a day or two, and then mix them with twice their bulk of sand and expose them in shallow boxes about mid-winter to the frosts; but about as safe a plan as any is to defer the soaking until about two weeks before they are to be planted. The seed are very slow to vegetate, and require a higher temperature than almost any other kind. They should always be slightly sprouted before they are planted, otherwise the weeds get the start of the young plants, requiring no small amount of labor to clean them out.

In latitude about 28°, from the 20th to the 25th of April, is the proper time to put the seed to soak. Warm water should be applied, and the vessels containing them should be set in a warm place and remain there three or four days, changing the water every day; drain the water off, and mix two parts sand to one of seed; put them into boxes five or six inches deep; cover the top with a cloth, and put them in a warm place and keep them moist. Holes should be bored in the bottom of the boxes to afford drainage in case there should be an excess of water. If the ground is wet, and the weather warm

and favorable for planting, the sprouting of the seed is hastened by placing the boxes under glass in a hot bed, and stirring the seed occasionally. As soon as the germs begin to appear, they should be planted.

The ground for the seedlings should be rich, and should be put in the best possible order by deep plowing, rolling and harrowing. Stretch a line and open the drills with a pointed stick, an inch deep, or a marker may readily be made to open three or four drills at a time. Fifteen or eighteen inches apart affords sufficient room for the drills, but in order to save labor in hoeing, we prefer to put them thirty inches apart, so as to admit the passage of the cultivator. Those who plant them on a very extensive scale, use the ordinary wheat drill, removing every alternate tooth. Sift the sand from the seed, and drop them so as to average half an inch apart. A great amount of labor may be saved in the work of weeding and hoeing the young plants, if care is taken in covering the seed, to raise a sharp ridge one inch high immediately over them. In planting on a small scale, this may be done with the hands, but where more extensive planting is required, a wooden or a steel scraper may be made in the form of a hoe, leaving a notch in the form required for the ridge, bending the sides in an angular direction, so that in drawing or pushing it over the rows the seed may be covered, forming the ridge as required.

If the weather is favorable, in eight or ten days the young plants will be started to near the level of the ground; then with a fine rake remove the ridge, and with it thousands of weeds will be destroyed, which, if suffered to remain until the plants are large enough to be hoed, will require much labor in weeding. This raking not only kills all the weeds along the rows, but breaks the crust and leaves the surface in the best possible condition to promote the growth of the young plants. With this dressing in advance, nearly one-third of the amount of the labor of cultivating is saved. The ground should now be kept clean and mellow, and this may chiefly be done with the cultivator. If the season is favorable, and the work of cultivation well done, the plants will be of suitable size to set in the hedge row the following spring.

The plants may be taken up in the fall, or they may remain in the nursery until spring. It is well to dispose of the work in the fall. The plants may be kept in a dry cellar, slightly filled in and covered with earth; or they may be buried in the field, in alternate layers of plants and earth; a dry situation should be chosen.

Before the plants are taken up, it is best to cut off the tops to within six inches of the ground; this is done most expeditiously with a scythe or sharp briar hook. The plants may be turned out with a common two horse plow; but where large crops are grown, a subsoil plow, with a sharp steel share, and the wing or moldboard removed, is run under the rows, and cuts off the tap roots, and loosens the plants, so that they may be gathered up with care, and counted and packed as the work progresses.

PREPARING THE GROUND AND SETTING THE PLANTS.

The ground for the hedge-row should be broken up ten or fifteen inches deep, and ten or twelve inches wide, with the common plow and subsoil plow. If the land is in grass or otherwise foul, the plowing should be done in the fall, repeated in the spring, and rolled and harrowed fine, leaving the surface slightly rounding on the line of the plants. April is the most suitable season for setting the hedge.

The plants should be shortened both top and bottom to about nine inches in length, leaving but one inch of the top; they should then be assorted, and those of uniform size and vigor set together; the largest should be set on the poorest ground. Stake off the ground, and draw a line where the row is to be set. An iron pointed dibble is a good implement to open the holes with. This may be made an inch or more in diameter, and pointed; it should have a cross-piece for a handle at the top, and a projecting arm twelve inches from the bottom, to aid in inserting it with the foot.

It was formerly recommended to set the plants ten or twelve inches apart in the row, but from later experience, six or eight inches is found wide enough. Some hedgers advise setting the plants as close as four or six inches. The stronger the land, the nearer the plants should be set. Open the hole perpendicularly, and insert the plant half an inch deeper than it stood in the nursery, leaving half an inch of the top above the ground. Care should be taken to fill the hole, bringing the earth in close contact with the whole length of the root, from the bottom upwards; this is best done by entering the dibble the length of the plant a short distance from it, crowding the earth towards the root, and with the foot press the surface around the plant. The planting may also be done with the spade, making an opening for the roots and closing it in the same way as with the dibble.

The row should be kept clean of weeds, and the ground well and thoroughly cultivated with the plow and cultivator, throughout the season; and before winter sets in, it would be well to turn a shallow furrow from each side towards

the plants to turn the water from the row.

If any of the plants make a strong, upright growth in advance of the others, they should be shortened during the summer with a corn-knife or hook-hemp; this should also be done during the subsequent growth of the hedge, whenever these strong, upright shoots appear.

SECOND YEAR.

The following spring after the plants are set, the furrow should be levelled off and the plants cut down to within one inch of where they were first cut. This is done with a strong scythe. If any of the plants have failed to grow, the vacancies should be carefully filled with strong plants from the nursery, held in reserve for the purpose. The row must again be well cultivated as in the preceding year. About the last of June, the tops must again be cut off to within three inches of the last cutting.

THIRD YEAR.

Before the sap rises, the tops should again be cut to within three or four inches of the preceding cutting, and again repeated in June, leaving four or five inches of the last year's growth. The cultivation should be continued through this season, which will be all that will be required; the lower branches having extended so as to keep down the weeds.

FOURTH YEAR.

The first cutting for this year should be within six inches of the last, and the lower lateral branches should now be cut for the first time, to within eighteen inches of the main stem, on each side, leaving the hedge three feet wide at the bottom, and tapering upwards, so that when finished it will present a handsome, oval, roof-like form. After this, the semi-annual trimmings must be continued, leaving but a short growth each time, so that the hedge shall not exceed, at the end of six or eight years, five feet wide at the ground, and not over five and a-half feet high.

The natural tendency of the Osage Orange is to send up strong, upright branches, which diverts the circulation and checks the growth of the lower branches. In order to prevent this, and add strength, vigor and compactness to the base of the hedge, these upward branches must always be checked as soon as they appear, and there must be no omission or delay in the regular trimming. It is from this neglect that so many failures to make a hedge of this plant, have arisen. It must be a settled determination of every one who plants a hedge that the work shall be well and faithfully done, and that the necessary shortening-in of the branches shall never be delayed beyond the proper period; or the attempt will prove a failure, and the labor and expense will be in vain.—*Valley Farmer.*

The Real Know Nothings.

Horace Greeley writes to the Tribune, from Washington—

"I have been hearing the Kansas question discussed in the House, mainly, for some weeks past, and there it has been the cue of the Border Ruffians and their champions to 'deny every thing and insist upon proof.' Even Maj. Oliver, the representative of Platte county, declared that he did not know that a single Missourian had voted in Kansas, though he admitted that some of them went over to guard the polls against Yankee Abolition violence and fraud! Mr. Phelps, also of Western Missouri, did not happen to know of any foul voting in Kansas, except by the deck-hand of an Ohio steamboat, who all voted the Abolition ticket! And no longer ago than yesterday, when Mr. Hickman was arguing that the Border Ruffian election frauds in Kansas were virtually confessed, Smith of Virginia interrupted him to deny it, solemnly averring that, so far as he knew no such frauds were ever committed.

We are happy to state to these gentlemen that there is a prospect of light ahead.

The Buffalo "Democracy," in a strong Prohibitory Liquor Law article says:

All over this land are men of education and of genius, drunk daily, nightly—able, valuable men, stumbling with drunkenness into gutters—that get pitiable and disgusting, with all their intellects, down in noisome holes, fit places only for natural blackguards and ruffians—carried off to their homes in delirium tremens—valuable and admirable men, loved of wives and little children, and mourned over by gray-haired mothers, dying, inch by inch, an imbruing and horrid death, who CAN'T resist the temptation to drink, presented to them at every furlong of their way. Every town in New York has its living and its dead instances of this kind. Nearly every family in the State has its painful memories of an erring and lost relative, who could not be saved. Now, nothing short of the total removal of the means of drunkenness, entirely out of sight and out of reach, will save these men. They talk of voluntary abstinence. They inevitably will ruin and die, by thousands, unless the publicly exposed and easily attained means of their self-destruction, are swept out of the State.

What kind of tables are those having no legs, but which most of us like to sit down to? *Vegetables.*

Selected Poetry.

Write Often.

[Cut out the following and place it in the next letter you write to your dear friend. A more appropriate poem for such service was never written.]

Write to me very often.
Write to me very soon—
Letters to me are dearer
Than levelled flowers in June;
They are affection's touches
Lighting of friendship's lamp,
Flitting around the heart strings,
Like fire-flies in the damp.

Write to me very often.
Write in the joyous morn,
Or at the close of evening,
When all the day is gone;
Then while the stars are beaming
Bright on the azure sky,
When through the fading forest
Cold the wild winds sigh,
Draw up that little table
Close to the fire, and write.
Write to me soon in the morning,
Or write to me late at night.

Write to me very often:
Letters are links that bind
True hearts to each other,
Fettering mind to mind,
Giving to kindly spirits
Lasting and true delight;
If you would strengthen friendship
Never forget to write.

Miscellaneous.

Outrage in Kansas City.

It seems that the unrivalled prosperity of Kansas City, and the rapid accumulation of trade at this port, is no longer to excite the malice and vituperation of her enemies, alone by lying circulars, and paid runners, to besiege emigrants by their brazen importunities, from the moment they land on the wharf at St. Louis, until they arrive at their destination; but an organized system of outrage is to be set on foot to pillage her merchandise and destroy the property consigned to her commission merchants, by breaking open packages entrusted to their care, and then, by using telegraphs and runners to all parts of the country, decry the character of the city and its citizens.

The first of these outrages was committed on Saturday last. A party of seven men, bearing a letter of introduction to one of our business houses, signed by W. H. Russell, of the firm of Majors & Russell, of Leavenworth, came up on the Genoa, from Lexington—having been joined by a party from Independence—and while one of the party was in the warehouse of one of our shippers, introducing himself, the remainder broke open a piano box before any of our citizens could be notified of their purpose. They immediately left, and in ten minutes from the landing of the boat, not one of them could be found. Now we give full notice to all parties, no matter from where they may come, that when they undertake such another expedition, they should be careful to bring their coffins with them, as there are a hundred men ready, at a moment's call, to attend to all such parties in the future. If the people of Lexington or Independence have any desire to examine freight on board Missouri river boats, they can do so at their own landings; but if they expect to visit Kansas on any such expedition in the future, they will most assuredly meet their just deserts. Kansas City knows her own business, and can attend to it without any outside interference. Least of all, will she allow rival towns to make her own wharves the theater of operations against her. And we say to the citizens of Independence, that they owe it to our citizens to disavow the act which, without such disavowal, must rest where it now is. What says the Dispatch and Messenger?

Who is W. H. Russell? Every business man in the West knows him to be largely interested in Leavenworth city—his whole fortune, which is ample, is involved there, and if the speculation fails, he fails; and their circular, which we noticed last week, directed solely against this city, shows that they consider our loss their gain.

Why, if they deemed a simple piano box "suspicious-looking," did they not open it at Lexington, as they did the Sharp's rifles a few weeks since. But this was not the game. It was necessary for Leavenworth that it should be done in Kansas City, and a company of men were sent up on the boat to do it as soon as landed, and then decamp as they afterwards did. The facility with which the news was conveyed from Leavenworth throughout the Territory, shows it to have been pre-concerted. Another fact, which the gentleman on the boat informs us, was that there was an opening in the box, through which the piano could be seen, that it was shown to the party on board, and that they declared they "didn't care a damn about that," their business was to open it at Kansas City, and by G—d they would do it.

Such are the facts in the case, and we leave them with the public, with a renewal of the declaration that Kansas is forewarned and forearmed, and will attend to all such cases in future as they deserve. We deeply regret the necessity thus to speak of citizens of our own State; but the community or press who will silently submit to such outrages, deserve no respect from honorable men. Kansas City will stand as the equal of her sisters, or she will not stand at all. She is ready to protect her own honor and interests, as she has ever shown herself ready to protect those of Missouri and the South.—*Kansas City Democrat.*

Kansas Meeting in Adamsville, Pa.

According to previous appointments, the citizens of Adamsville assembled in the Baptist Church in that village, on the 17th inst., for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments on the all-absorbing Kansas question, and extending their sympathy to the oppressed Free State inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas.

The meeting was organized by appointing Loring Mayo Chairman, and Thomas Donaghy, Secretary. A prayer was delivered by Rev. Bruce, after which a committee consisting of Andrew Harshaw, John Nelson, Andrew McKee, and Rev. Mr. Mervin, was selected to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The committee made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We look upon slavery as concentrated despotism, systematic aggression on human rights, a gross violation of the moral law, an outrage upon Christian principles, a curse to the nation, a provocation of Divine judgment, a libel on republicanism, an invasion of the Constitution, a disgrace to America, the antagonist of State sovereignty, and a foe to universal liberty; therefore,

Resolved, That we protest against the interpretation of the Constitution, inadvertently admitted by some friends of liberty, which makes it a pro-slavery document, containing compromises and providing guarantees in behalf of slavery—an interpretation which is not only opposed to its spirit and genius, but encourages that policy of extending slavery, the action of the Federal Government, the legitimate consequences of which have been the Mexican War, the Fugitive Slave Law and compromise measures of 1850, the Kansas Nebraska bill of 1854, and the efforts to fix slavery in the Free States as well as Free Territory.

Resolved, That we honor those men in Congress who have used their influence against this pro-slavery policy, whilst we hold in sovereign contempt those Senators and Representatives who have lent in their aid.

Resolved, That we regard the present Administration as guilty of an unutterable wrong in supporting the Missouri Banditti, who have invaded Kansas by violence and bloodshed, have not respected the rights of the settlers, formed a mock Legislature, made laws against freedom, like the laws of Draco, which were written in blood.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the Free State men of Kansas, and especially with the public journalists and advocates of liberty in the Territory, who are nobly struggling, at the risk of their lives, to avert the curse of slavery threatened to be inflicted upon them by the Federal Government, and the minions of its power, and express our willingness to aid them in whatever way we can.

Resolved, Having confidence in the power of a Free Press to discourage wrong and promote right, we feel ourselves called upon to express our approbation of the independent and fearless spirit displayed by G. W. Brown, formerly an advocate of liberty in our own country, and now the Editor of the Kansas Herald of Freedom, who, amidst dangers and by great sacrifices, has done much for the cause of liberty, and deserves the support of his friends.

LORING MAYO, Pres't.
THOMAS DONAGHY, Sec'y.

Southern Sharp-Shooters.

Twelve young men, emigrants to Kansas, from South Carolina, arrived at St. Louis on Friday. They were armed with rifles, and determined to extend the "area of slavery." The Democrat gives an amusing account of their attempt to shoot a deer, which was discovered swimming in the Mississippi, near the Big Eddy. The captain stopped the boat, and gave them a chance to show their skill, but though they fired at least fifty times, the deer did not receive a single wound. It was finally secured by some of the boat hands, one of whom knocked it in the head.

A large body of Tennesseans, are said to have arrived at St. Louis, on Saturday, on their way to Kansas. About fifty of the party carried rifles, and were amply supplied with "munitions of war." They were taking twenty or twenty-five slaves with them.

Common-Place Women.

Heaven knows how many simple letters from simple-minded women, have been kissed, cherished, and wept over by men of lofty intellect. So it will always be to the end of time. It is a lesson worth learning, by those young creatures who seek to allure by their accomplishments, or dazzle by their genius, that though they may admire, no man ever loves a woman for these things. He loves her for what is essentially distinct from, though not incompatible with them—her woman's nature and her woman's heart. This is why we so often see men of high genius or intellectual power, pass by the De Stieles and Corbines, to take into his bosom some wayside flower who has nothing on earth to make her worthy of him, except that she is what so few of you "female celebrities" are—a true woman.

Read the article on hedging.

Subduing the Free States.

The impertinent Mr. Douglas has made his first communication to the Senate on the subject of Kansas, since his return to that body after his indisposition, caught in the uncongenial atmosphere of his constituency. In delivering it, he headed this declaration, addressed to the Free States: "We intend to subdue you!" To this insulting menace, we have a response to make, which we are sure will be echoed by the indomitable masses of liberty-loving men in the North, now numbered by millions. We intend not to be subdued.

If Mr. Douglas shares in the opinion of the member of the Cabinet who does not hesitate to declare that this Government should be a limited monarchy—and if it is by force of arms that he proposes to execute the purposes of the Slave Power in bringing the people of the North under its degrading and insolent sway—let him say so in so many words. The threat plainly intimates that the people of the North are not yet subdued. They enjoy a liberty, they indulge in acts, not much longer to be permitted. Of course this is what he means, or he means nothing. We believe the people of the North should be prepared for the process. We know that a large body of them are. Let Mr. Douglas make ready this scheme, then, and begin to carry it out. Let the projected coup d'etat be attempted in whatever form Mr. Douglas' masters in the South may prescribe. It is the first time in the Senate of the United States that force has been threatened against the sovereign people, and we will answer for it that an attempt to execute it will be made only once in the lifetime of Mr. Douglas, or any other conspirator against the public liberties. Whether the act is attempted by a revolutionary change, such as would be required to convert the Government into a limited monarchy, or under the form of existing institutions, will make no difference. The actors will be consumed like stubble in a furnace.

We can inform the men, in the Senate and in the Cabinet, who design to quell hostility to slavery by whatever means may be necessary, whether by the halberd or by powder and ball, that it is wise to conceal their designs rather than to thrust them before the world, rousing a spirit of discord, of hate, and of defiance. When Mr. Douglas dares to brandish the sword of civil strife in his place in the Senate, and declare to a liberty-loving people that they "shall be subdued," he shows himself to be infatuated. Has he yet to learn that the people who back the mighty agitation against the extension and the aggression of slavery are in earnest? If he can comprehend the living principle which animates and fires them, he must see that they will submit to no abridgment of their rights, and that they will indignantly spurn all attempts to subdue them.

Subdued, indeed! The power does not exist on the earth which can subdue the men of the Free States. They might be exterminated, but never subdued. Mr. Douglas may, by his position, do something towards bringing on an armed collision between Freedom and Slavery, and if he should succeed, of course we might expect that then, if ever, the attempt would be made to change the Government into the limited monarchy suggested by Gen. Pierce's Cabinet officer. It is the favorite design of the Slave power to use force in putting down opposition to slavery, and we doubt not that the men who now have control of the Democratic organization are ready for any means, however violent and sanguinary, to effect this object. But we renewly assure the conspirators that they mistake the spirit of the people if they expect to succeed. The fury with which they are urging the triumph of the Slave power, at the cost of the peace and harmony of the country, and the imminent peril of civil strife, which they are lawlessly defying in their hatred of the doctrine of genuine democratic equality, is as ill-judged and will prove as fruitless as it is revolting.

Meantime, during the progress of this conspiracy against the liberties of the Free States, we invoke attention to these significant declarations of the leaders in the Democratic party. Their chief organ has announced that the same measures of reducing the people to subjection, must be adopted here as are used in monarchical countries. A member of the Cabinet has avowed that this should be a limited monarchy; and now the cat paw of the Slave Oligarchy comes boldly out and says, in his place in the Senate, that the friends of Freedom shall be subdued. These are not unmeaning assertions. Violence is intended. And there is reason to believe that the attempt to "crush out" the obnoxious heresy is to begin in Kansas. There are numerous indications that the leaders of the party of universal slavery intend a butchery on the plains of that Territory. They seem to thirst for the blood of freemen. The first step has been successfully taken by Border Ruffian legislation. The foot of slavery is on the neck of Freedom there, and although the oppressor is comparatively impotent for a fair contest, it is believed that the advantage taken can be held. This is what Douglas threatens. Freedom is down in Kansas, and he threatens it shall be kept down by force of arms. It is for the men of the Free States to lay the lesson to their hearts, and to resolve that, come what may, they will never consent to see the soil of Kansas reduced to bondage by the satellites and ruffians of the Slave Power. Let the people rise in their might and put an end to the infamous machinations and designs of these traitors to Liberty. Everywhere let the cry of the Slave Power through their Senatorial tool, that "Freedom shall be subdued," be met with the scorn it deserves. Let the whole North and West echo back the defiance, "Freedom shall never be subdued."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Virginia Breeding.

There are two kinds of breeding in the "Old Dominion"—one on which she particularly prides herself, known there, as elsewhere as good-breeding; and the other, on which she does not so much pride herself as merely live upon, is child-breeding for market. Of the former sort we have had lately two notable instances, the more striking that they inevitably remind us of the latter, which it is to be supposed, a Virginian gentleman would be glad to keep out of mind.

The London correspondent of the New York Herald, in a letter by the last steamer, tells the following story:

"A good joke of our Minister at Paris, Mr. Mason, has come over here. He was at a Court ball lately at the Tuilleries, and his eye happened to light on the Charge d'Affaires of Sologne in France, a fine looking black. Some one, observing his steady gaze, said—

"Well, Mr. Mason what do you think of yonder blackie in his embroidered coat?"

"Think," replied Mr. Mason, still regarding the negro with the eye of a connoisseur, "why, clothes and all, I think that fellow is worth a thousand dollars."

This is "Old Virginia" all over, and everybody is laughing at the bon mot.

Perhaps the story is true; and if it be, it only proves that a slaveholding Republic is, properly enough, represented at a foreign court by a brute and a blackguard.

Mr. Wise, the Governor of Va., has lately written a letter on some political question—no matter what—which appears in the same number of the Herald with the letter from which the above is quoted. To illustrate himself, he thus expresses himself:

"All nature abhors vacuums and mongrels; and so do conscientious, conservative and Constitution-loving Whigs of Virginia. They can put up better with pure Africans—wool, flat nose, odor, ebony skin and gizzard, foot and all—better than they can bear that cross of the Caucasian and cuffy which you call a mulatto!"

Considering who are the fathers of mulattoes, and considering the old prejudices which ask some show of dignity in Governors and Ambassadors, and the old rule of good-breeding, that a guest in insulting a fellow-guest, insults his host, these two specimens of Southern manners should make us proud of our dignitaries both at home and abroad.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

Prof. Sillman on the Internal Heat of the Earth.

Prof. Sillman takes a decided position in favor of the theory that the center of the earth is a fused mass of mineral matter. His chief argument is the phenomenon of volcanoes which he calls the earth's chimneys and escape pipes. There are hundreds of them always in operation—hundreds are dormant; they are found all over the earth and sea's surface, and they come from the bowels of the earth. The fiery sea in the center of the earth, says the Professor, boils over the tops of its chimneys, and when these chimneys become choked, it forces new vents, breaking out even under the sea.

A Candid Admission.

A Pro-Slavery Kansas Aid Society has been formed in Platte county, Mo.—At the meeting for that purpose Gen. B. M. Hughes made a speech, in which he said:

"He took the position that Free-soilers and Abolitionists had a legal right to vote in Kansas, and that the South must beat them at the polls, by numbers. 'The policy heretofore pursued, of going over to Kansas to vote, worked badly, and must be given up. He would never cross over to vote again.'"

Speeches are now daily made in Congress to deny what this man is frank enough to admit, and what, indeed, is as well proven as any fact of history.

To Soften Hard Water.

Water is frequently hard from holding in solution a quantity of carbonate of lime. It may be rendered soft by the addition of a little quick lime. The rationale of the process is this: Carbonate of lime is insoluble in pure water, but soluble in water containing carbonic acid.—Any water, therefore, that contains carbonate of lime in solution, contains free carbonic acid. When quick lime is added, this free carbonic acid unites with it, forming the insoluble carbonate of lime; which, together with the carbonate of lime originally in the water falls to the bottom of the vessel, and the super-saturated water is soft.—*Western Agr.*

There is nothing so judged good for us, as God has given us the means to accomplish our ends, and in the moral and in the moral